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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.47.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 86 68

July 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 88 3 p.m. 89
Humidity 75 71

7991 日八初月大

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918.

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another French Advance.

London, July 13.

A French communique says:—During the night, between Montdidier and the Oise, our advanced posts advanced for five hundred kilometres in the region of Fosse Farm.

Value of French Progress.

London, July 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the advance mentioned in Friday night's communique secured the possession of the entire Bouvraie Plateau and gives capital observation over enemy movements along the main roads and also in Moreuil and Mailly Rainval, in the neighbourhood of which the severest fighting occurred at the end of March and the beginning of April. Yesterday's artillery preparation was so accurate that trees in small woods were reduced to matchwood and a wide-spread network of barbed wire was blown into an awful tangle. The French assault was launched in face of an incessant fire from hundreds of German machine guns hidden in strong entrenchments.

A YEAR'S AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Over 4,000 Enemy Machines Brought Down.

London, July 13.

The Press Bureau announces that for the year ending June 30, on the Western Front alone, the British destroyed 2,150 aircraft and drove down 1,933. The Air Force, in conjunction with the Navy, shot down 623. During the same period 1,094 of ours were missing and also 92 working with the Navy. From April to June on the Italian Front, the British destroyed 105 machines and drove down six. Thirteen British were missing. In Salonica, from January to June, we destroyed twenty-one machines and drove down thirteen. Four British machines were missing. From March to June in Egypt and Palestine, we destroyed twenty-six and drove down fifteen. Ten British were missing. The British, therefore, during the year brought down over 4,000 aircraft, while our machines missing slightly exceed one thousand.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE FUTURE.

Why the Germans Must be Beaten.

London, July 14.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner in honour of Canadian editors visiting the country under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, paid a tribute to Canada's effort. He mentioned that Canada since the beginning of the war had manufactured fifty-five million shells and forty-five million cartridge cases. Continuing, he said:—We engaged the Empire in war when we had no time to consult the Dominions, but the latter approved. Henceforth they were entitled to be consulted on policy beforehand. That was a change due to the war, and hence the Imperial War Cabinet was a reality. The Dominions must also have a voice in settling the conditions of peace, equally with Great Britain. Consultations last year and this year showed we were pretty well agreed on the question. There must be no bigger-mugger peace. It must be a real and not a fraudulent peace. Germany had waged three wars. Each time she had added to her strength, encouraging her to the next war. If this war added a single yard to her territory, a single cubit to her stature, or a single iota to her strength, it would simply raise an ideal of militarism for which the world was now being sacrificed. It was therefore important that the Dominions and ourselves should be in complete accord. The god of brute force must be forever broken and burnt in its own furnaces.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Two Thousand Bolsheviks Disarmed.

London, July 13.

A message from Copenhagen says it is learned from Verdoo that 2,000 Bolsheviks have arrived on the Murman Coast. Counter-revolutionaries surrounded their train, took them prisoners and disarmed them. They subsequently allowed them to return to Moscow.

ITALIAN GENERALS ON RETIRED PAY.

London, July 13.

An Italian military bulletin announces that Generals Cadorna and Capello have been put on the Retired List, with loss of rank and pay. General Capello commanded the Second Army in the battle of October last year.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALBANIAN THRUST.

Sixteen Hundred Prisoners Taken.

London, July 12.

The Allies capture in Albania hitherto are sixteen hundred prisoners and six guns. The enemy losses are very heavy.

The Advance Continues.

London, July 12.

A French eastern communique says: The advance in Albania has continued on both banks of the Devoli. Mount Komani on the right bank has been captured and the mountainous region on the left bank between Devoli and Tomorica has been cleared except a hill commanding the confluence where the enemy is resisting. Over four hundred prisoners have been taken.

ADVICE TO AUSTRIAN JEWS.

London, July 12.

The "Lemberger Tageblatt" says that in view of the anti-Jewish attitude the Austrian Government urges the Austrian Jews to abandon their neutrality and go over to the Entente, which supports Jewish interests.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

English and Australian Enterprises.

London, July 13.

English and Australians on the 19th carried out successful minor enterprises in the neighbourhood of Vieuxberquin and Morris prisoner ninety-six and taking a few machine-guns. Our casualties in this sector in the past two days are exceptionally light. We raided northward of Hamel prisoner twenty-two. We repulsed a raid northward of Meterna. Hostile artillery is active opposite Beaumont-hamel and in the Strazelle and Lore sectors.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We drove off an attempted enemy raid in the morning with loss in the neighbourhood of Bucoy.

Another Haul by the French.

London, July 13.

A French communique says: Our troops this morning carried out a brilliant attack on a front of five kilometres between Cartel and north of Mailly Rainval. All the objectives were secured, including the capture of the village of Cartel, Anchin Farm and a number of strongly organized spinnery. The advance at some places was two kilometres deep. We took prisoner over five hundred.

A WEEK'S WAR IN THE AIR.

Fourteen Raids into Germany.

London, July 13.

The week's war in the air has been remarkably successful. It includes fourteen separate British raids into Germany with the loss of two aeroplanes against four of the enemy brought down. Despite the new formidable enemy squadrons told off to reinforce the defences the raids are increasingly hampering the German power of offence and manoeuvre owing to the serious damage inflicted on munition factories and the network of railways from the Rhine to the front. Germany has been forced to divert an ever-increasing amount of the energy of trained man-power and material to defend the Rhineland. The interruption to war work is an increasingly serious problem. Forty-eight tons of bombs were dropped on Germany during May and sixty-one tons during June.

The Air Ministry reports: On the night of the 11th we successfully bombed three aerodromes, causing two fires, and fired many machine-gun rounds on sidings at Saarbruck on the 12th. All returned.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Heavy rainstorms on the 11th limited activity in the air. Our aeroplanes dropped nine tons of bombs on a rail junction behind the German lines, destroyed three German aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrollable. Three British are missing. Night flying was impossible.

ALLIED HELP FOR RUSSIA.

London, July 13.

Regarding recent reports and doings on the Murman coast it can now be stated that the Allies are taking measures to protect that coast in co-operation with the local population, who are determined to resist the German advance. The Allied forces were sent upon the request of the Russians themselves. It is understood the situation in Siberia is distinctly favourable to the Allies.

FRENCH GENERAL FOR GREECE.

Athens, July 12.

General Gramat of the French Army has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Greek Army.

GERMANS ON THE SHAMEN.

London, July 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that the whole question of enemy subjects in China is being considered. The object of the restrictions on enemy subjects in the British concession of Shamen was to prevent them carrying on business. If any Commoner had reason to think they were still carrying on business he would be glad to have the information.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING FUND.

London, July 13.

H.M. the Queen, in reply to an inquiry by Lady Chelmsford, has signified her willingness to receive a present from the women of India in commemoration of her silver wedding, in the form of a fund for promoting the education of children of Indian soldiers fallen in the war. The gift will be devoted to scholarships for higher education and it is hoped to extend the endowment to the territories of the Princes and Chiefs and make special provision for the daughters of fallen soldiers.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

London, July 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Balfour said the Government would take all possible means to prevent the resumption of the China-Indian opium trade if any attempt was made to revive it. He understood the opium combine was a private association of importers of opium in Shanghai which regulated the price of landed stocks of Indian opium.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 11.

Messrs. Montagu's report says: The tone of silver is good. The price is unchanged. Shanghai exchange has hardened to 119. It is reported that purchases on account of China have been made in the United States.

The market report says silver is quiet. China is reported to be buying in America.

BANK AMALGAMATION.

London, July 13.

The Treasury has approved of the amalgamation of the London City and Midland and London Joint Stock Banks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

"Distinct Gain for the Allies."

London, July 13.

Newspapers of London consider the appointment of Admiral von Hintze as a distinct gain for the Allies as Dr. von Kuehlmann's policy of compromise was more dangerous because more feasible than the reactionary idea of crushing the Allies.

Dutch Uneasiness.

London, July 13.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the uneasiness in Holland due to von Hintze's appointment is reflected by a fall in almost all securities on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam stock exchanges.

Triumph for von Tirpitz Clique.

Amsterdam, July 13.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says: Despite all official assurances to the contrary von Hintze's appointment is a triumph for the von Tirpitz clique and will be recognised as such at home and abroad.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

London, July 13.

A wireless Russian official message says: Owing to food shortage cholera is increasing in Petrograd. There are many hundreds of victims daily. It will be very difficult to carry on till the harvest. Councils in the corn provinces have been urged to speed up the despatch of food to Petrograd.

A JAPANESE ABBOT.

Urges Prayer for the Allies.

The Boston Transcript has published two letters which Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University, has received from his daughter, Mrs. Wheelock, who is now in Japan. The first is dated Kyoto, Feb. 28, and in the course of it the writer says:—

Yesterday I went to the shrine of Ise, the most beautiful and impressive thing that I have seen at all. On the way back the car was filled with the lord abbot of the Chioyin Temple, the head of the Jodo sect, and a great many of his abbots from all parts of Japan. He was dressed in gorgeous scarlet robes, the others all in purple. He is an old man of 87 years with one of the most beautiful faces I have ever seen. His secretary told the people that, according to the custom of his sect at great crises, the heads had gone to Ise to worship and to get divine help, and that he (the abbot) had gone there to pray for the cause of the Allies. He is going to have a great meeting here in Kyoto of the heads of all the sects, to get them all to go about and tell the people about the wickedness of the Germans. One of the abbots came over and we had about four hours of most interesting talk. Five or six introduced themselves to me, and finally the lord abbot himself came and talked to me. They are very keen that people in other parts of the world should know what they—the good class of Japanese—think. They say that there is a great misunderstanding between the nations because of the wrong class getting abroad, and of German propaganda.

The second letter is dated March 2, and states:—I went to the ceremony yesterday—a guest of honour, sitting on a mat by myself. The lord abbot had been out to the tomb of the (Meiji) emperor at half-past five in the morning to "report" what he was doing, and then came in at half past ten to "report" to the Buddha. There were present about 400 priests and students of the school, and there must have been several thousand people in the great temple. After the lord abbot had read out what his plans were, his secretary made a long speech, telling the people of the abbot's great grief that the world should be in such a condition, and telling them that they must try and help the Allies to cause the downfall of the Germans, by (their) prayer, as the devil seemed to have got hold of the world. Then everyone stood up, and they sang the national anthem. It was tremendously impressive.

ITALIAN VIEW OF "TOMMY."

Always Smiling, Calm and Sure of Himself.

Milan, May 8.—Dr. Luigi Gasparotto, Radical M. P. for Milan, who has lately returned from a sojourn with the British troops at the Italian front, writing his impressions, says:— "The English soldier is the most perfect model of the serene, trustful combatant. Whether in the trenches or in the front line, he is calm and sure of himself and his destiny. He is always smiling, calm and, above all, thoroughly sure of himself and his destiny. "Near Priula Bridge one day of January morning, while the enemy was venting his fury against a historic villa so as to destroy Tiepolo's famous fresco, three English soldiers, with their Italian interpreter in a wooden hut, were enjoying themselves around a tiny fire of straw and twigs quite unconcerned at the enemy's bombardment. "They are all of them like that. On the chilliest days, at every fountain, I have always come across groups of them, stripped to the waist, taking a bath. In every meadow behind their lines I behold joyous bands playing at football. Their General, pointing them out to me one day, remarked, 'That means a good deal.'"

Dr. Gasparotto found the comradeship between the Italians and English quite heart-gladdening. Between British and Italian officers, particularly, friendship had become entire, deep, and affectionate. "I assisted at counter-battery studies, exercises made in common between our artillery officers and English officers, and noted such unfeigned mutual pleasure in this stirring concrete alliance of arms and hearts that leaves me most vivid recollections. "The relations between the English troops and the civil population, also, was everywhere splendid. Never once did I hear complaints. Peasants in the Treviso district whom I frequently questioned always replied, 'Ah, they are jolly fine fellows.' 'But how do you make them understand?' I asked. 'Oh, by signs and gestures, sir; but they understand as because they are good.'"

Many British boys out there have now mastered the Venetian lingo. As for the methods of warfare in use by the British Army, what especially struck the Radical deputy was the English set in massing all the varied resources of industrialism in supporting its combatants. Britain, he says, seeks to spare its men, never demanding from its human material what can be more usefully demanded from its guns and machines.

KITCHENER SCHOLARSHIPS.

An Excellent Scheme Proposed.

In considering how best it could raise the most fitting memorial to Lord Kitchener, the Council of the Kitchener National Memorial Fund has hit upon an excellent scheme, which will constitute an enduring monument to that great soldier.

In addition to offering relief to disabled officers and men, it has been decided to found a series of scholarships which will offer the opportunity of obtaining the best possible training for those who desire to enter commerce or industry. The details of the scheme will be worked out by a Scholarship Committee consisting of:— Mr. A. H. D. Adlam (Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Imperial College of Science and Technology),

Sir Robert Blair (Education Officer, L.C.C.),

Mr. James Currie (late Director of Gordon College, Khartoum),

Mr. F. Fisher (Headmaster of Charterhouse),

Mr. G. Fletcher (Agricultural and Technical Instruction Department, Ireland),

Sir Hedley Le Bas (Kitchener National Memorial Fund),

Mr. W. Pember Reeves (Director, London School of Economics),

Sir John Struthers (Scottish Education Department).

These scholarships are quite unique in respect not only of the men to whom they will go, but of the training they will make possible. They will go in the first instance to officers and men of the Navy and Army of suitable age, and secondly to the sons of deceased or disabled officers. The course of training will keep in view the changes and developments which will inevitably come in industry and commerce at the termination of the war. An attempt will be made to fit men for possible developments in our external relations by sending the scholars abroad to study the languages and business methods of other countries.

The value of the scholarships will be £175 per annum, in addition to which the necessary tuition fees will be paid. They will be tenable for a minimum period of three years, but where scholars show exceptional promise, they may be extended to four, five, or six years. Officers and men will be assisted to complete any course of training they may have already begun.

In drawing up the scheme, the Committee has taken the advice of thirty business men engaged in manufacture, transport, banking, insurance, and general commercial business. Holders of the scholarships will be enabled to undertake a complete course of industrial and commercial education at any university or approved institution. But the scholarships may not be held concurrently with any other scholarships. In selecting students the Committee will have regard to (a) evidence of exceptional ability, (b) submission by the candidate of a carefully-prepared scheme of training, and (c) the possession of a suitable minimum of preparatory education.

The travelling scholarships are designed to give time for post-graduate study. They will be given to approved university or other students who have completed their course, and who are likely to benefit by a year, or longer, of additional study in foreign languages or methods of industrial development, having special reference to trade and industry in the British Empire.

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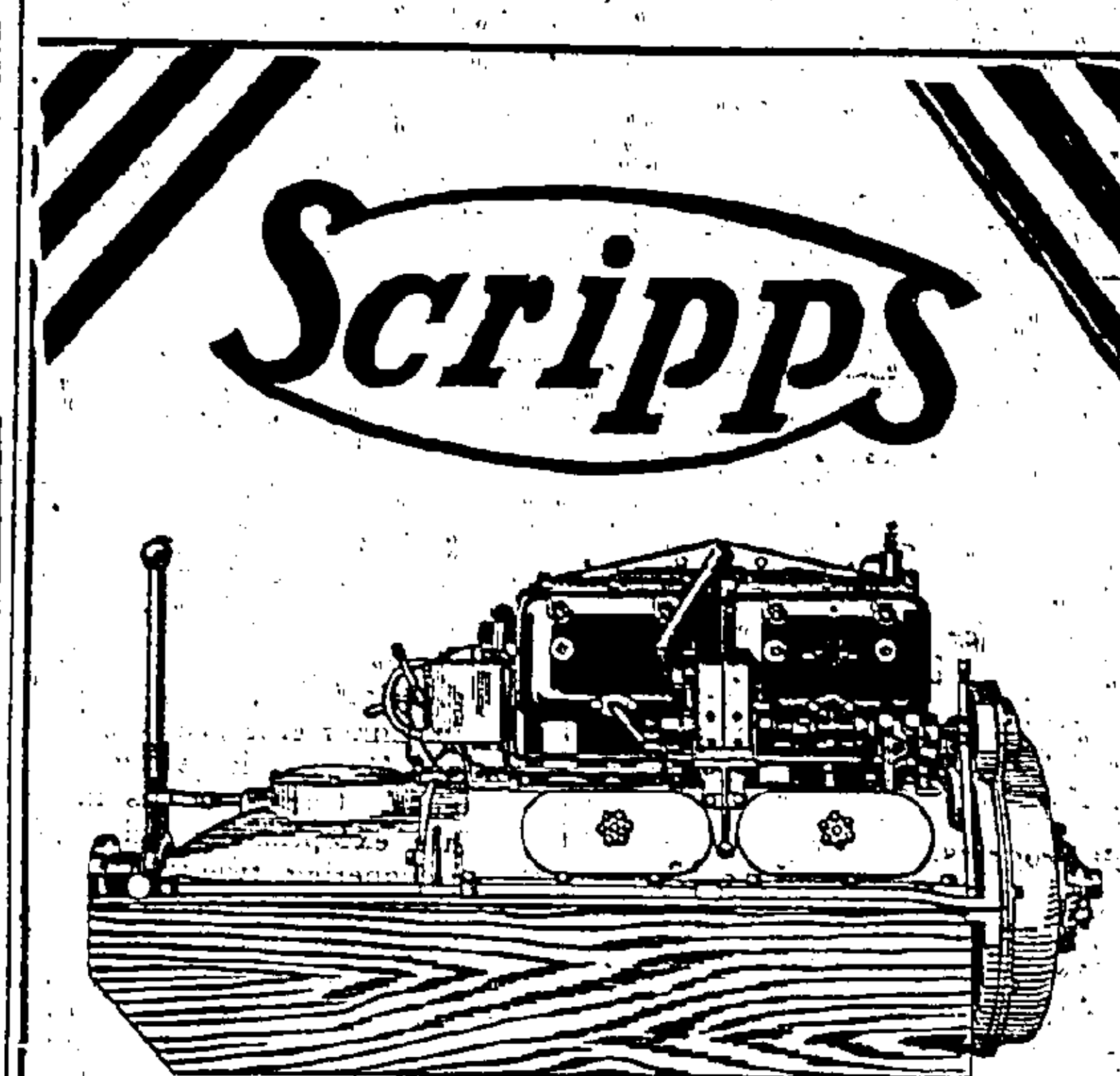
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GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Australian General.
The death has occurred at a nursing home in Kensington of Major-General Davies, of the Australian Army.

Sir Beauchamp Duff's Will.
General Sir Beauchamp Duff, late Commander-in-Chief in India, who was found dead in bed on January 20, has left property of the value of \$4,151.

Airman Freed.
While an airman was flying over a North Midland town, his machine suddenly fell from a great height, alighting on the top of a tree in the open country. He escaped with a shock and some bruises.

Obituary.
The missionary body in Shanghai have suffered a severe loss by the tragically sudden death of Mr. S. G. Wiltshire, of the China Inland Mission at Hongtung on June 21, says the Kiangchow correspondent of the N. C. Daily News. Mr. Wiltshire came to China from Australia in 1905 and has spent most of his time in Shanghai. For the last two years he has been superintending building operations—a task for which he was specially fitted—at Fanyangtzu Hospital and Hongtung schools. During the recent hot spell he was at his usual work and his sudden death is due to exposure to the sun. Mrs. Wiltshire preceded him exactly a year ago, her death being due to a short attack of cholera, and they have left two little girls. In the present depleted state of the Mission staff it will be very difficult to find a suitable man to continue the building of the large middle and normal schools now started.

The Werber Will.
Many interesting bequests contained in the will of Second Lieutenant Alex. Pigot Werber, Welsh Guards (killed in the war), come into force now that the Court of Appeal has decided that he, although only 18, had a power of appointment over \$1,000,000 left in trust for him by his father, the late Sir Julius Werber. The chief of these bequests are:—\$50,000 for charities to be selected by his executors; \$5,000 to the Eton Mission; \$5,000 for the relief of distressed Welsh Guardsmen and their dependents; \$5,000 to Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien; \$5,000 to Lt. Col. the Hon. W. A. W. Dawson; \$500 to Brig Gen. Sir Chas. W. King. There are also bequests of \$50,000 each to Barton M. M. Hudson, Ernest T. McDougall, Margaret E. Pryce, and his uncle, Franz J. Markiewicz. His soldier servant and soldier groom receive \$200 and \$50 respectively. In the event of his brother and mother predeceasing him, the ultimate residue of the property was to go for medical and surgical research, the advancement of technical and business education, hospitals, and selected charities, with a similar object.

Where our Bombs Hit Cologne.
According to news received in Geneva the British daylight air raid on Cologne in the third week of May caused enormous damage. The Cologne Gazette states that 25 people were killed and 47 injured but the casualties were far more numerous among the recruits, as a number of bombs fell directly on the barracks. The northern portion of the railway station was burned out and several locomotives were destroyed, while several bombs fell in the principal streets, causing panic. The tramway service is still stopped. One bomb wrecked the roof of the town hall, while another sank a small steamer on the Rhine. It was noticed that the British aviators who drove off the German attacking aeroplanes and brought down three or four of them, carefully avoided bombing the cathedral, which was slightly damaged during the last raid. They moved freely over the city, flying very low and choosing their objective with precision. The population are indignant at the Government for not protecting Cologne from Allied air reprisals. The Cologne Gazette says that only harmless civilian were attacked. The Gazette de Luxembourg sarcastically replies: "What is the object of the Go's attacks on Paris and London?"

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GENERAL NEWS.

Carpenters and Disabled Soldiers.
The result of the voting amongst the members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners, on the question of training disabled sailors and soldiers, shows a majority in favour of 2,392.

The Reckless Countess.
"In belonging to the Land Nationalisation Society," said the Countess of Warwick at a meeting of that society, "I, as the owner of 39,000 acres, am committing in the eyes of my family and friends social and moral 'hari kari'."

Melrose Abbey for the Nation.
It is understood that the Duke of Buccleuch intends to offer Melrose Abbey to the nation. It has one of the most perfect architectural medieval Scottish shrines, where the heart of Robert Bruce and King David the First, its founder, lie buried.

Hidden Salvage.
Thirty defendants were fined at the Isle of Wight for concealing salvaged lard and pork from an American vessel which was in collision in the Channel. A soldier who had been a prisoner in Germany for three years was among the defendants, but his case was dismissed.

The Price to be Paid.
Reporting on the new scale of teachers' salaries, the L. O. C. Finance Committee states that it will involve an addition of about \$500,000 a year now, and ultimately about \$1,250,000 to the permanent charges on public funds. The additional charge on the rates in the future is a very serious one.

The Writing on the Wall.
Mr. W. A. Appleton, reporting on his American visit through the *Federalist*, says the visit showed beyond any manner of doubt America's capacity, sincerity, and determination, and that she has already started to write upon the walls of Potsdam's Palace the fateful "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

Founder of Skindie's Dead.
Mr. William Skindie, who died on Friday night at Worthing at the age of 101, started life as a poetboy at Houslow in the old coaching days, and was afterwards joint founder with his father of the famous up-river hotelery known as Skindie's Hotel at Maidenhead.

A London Hospital Relic.
An interesting souvenir hangs over the door in the committee room of the London Hospital, for which Lord Kountessford is appealing for a million half crowns. It is the operation bell of the 18th century, and, in the days before anaesthetics, was tolled by the surgeon when he wanted four of the strongest porters on the premises to hold down a patient while he operated upon him.

Death of Condemned Murderer.
Walter Gibbins, who, together with Edith Rose Proctor, a married woman, was sentenced to death for the murder of Nellie Gibbins, his seven-year old daughter, at Maltby, near Rotherham, died at Leeds Prison. The child's death was due to persistent starvation, and the body was buried in a brickyard. When the crime was discovered Gibbins drank prussic acid.

The Chairman's Pun.
A young carrier was charged at Sheffield with the theft of a quantity of crucible steel from munition works. "What did you intend to do with it?" asked the Chairman. "Place it on the rubbish heap," was the reply. "Nonsense," said the magistrate, "I've been in the steel-trade myself for forty years. Yours is also a steel trade, but you sell it with an A. Three months' hard labour."

Newspaper Press Fund.
Lord Burnham makes an appeal on behalf of the Newspaper Press Fund, of which he is president. He stated that the fund has for more than half a century aided journalists in need and their widows and orphan children, and has during that period disbursed about £115,000 in grants and pensions. The members of the profession themselves in normal times find between £2,000 and £3,000 a year for the assistance of their less fortunate brethren, but at the present time about £7,000 is needed to carry on the work.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

2d. Cheque Stamp.
September 1 is fixed in the Finance Bill as the date on which the 2d. stamp on cheques will come into force. The present cheque forms may be used, with the addition of a 1d. stamp. Until December 1 a cheque with a 1d. stamp will be valid if the receiver adds another stamp and cancels it.

A Disappearing Island.
The island of Awaaji, near Kobe, is said to be slowly but steadily disappearing, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. Two years ago the village office at Awanomura was some distance away from the beach, but a few months ago was in danger of being washed away by the encroaching waves, and had to be moved back. At every village a fishing-festival is held in the spring and autumn, and on these occasions large sheds were erected on the beach for dramatic performances. Of recent years this practice has had to be abandoned in most villages, owing to the fact that the beach has become too narrow. It is estimated that during the last ten years the sea has encroached upon the island to the extent of 380 ft. on an average all round. The island being about 800 miles in circumference, the area of lost land works out at about 3,770 acres.

Lights Out in Sheffield.
Sheffield Watch Committee gave notice yesterday that after May 1 street lighting throughout the city will be stopped during the summer as an act of economy.

Botulism.
Another death from botulism, making the eighth in south-west London, is reported from Battersea. The latest case is attributed to the eating of tinned fish.

Bishop's Palace for the Red Cross.

The Bishop of Norwich has placed his palace and grounds at the disposal of the Red Cross Society, and a V.A.D. auxiliary hospital has been established there, with forty beds.

Capt. Gentry Birch a Prisoner.
Capt. Gentry Birch, Royal Berks Regiment, who was twice reported killed and mourned by his family at Reading, is found to be alive. He was wounded, and is a prisoner in Germany.

The Last Buses.
The London General Omnibus Company announce that while buses will leave Piccadilly Circus on all routes later than 10.35, passengers travelling by them will not be able to make connections with suburban routes.

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1402 (for 2 weeks) c/o "Hong-
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NISHED FLAT of 3 or 4
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Reply stating terms etc. to Box
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ly FURNISHED HOUSE,
for a period of 6 months or more.
Answers giving particulars to
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:-

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

Lost Art of Reading Aloud.

Miss G. McOrben, speaking at the annual conference of the English Association, said it was difficult to teach English literature to girls who came from middle class homes, where the only books read were novels of a not very high order. It was often said that reading aloud was a lost art, and in the schools to-day they were making a great effort to recall that lost art.

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No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
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BRIAR PIPES

LONDON MADE.

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BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.

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no		this
chances		Food
with		as
Baby's		it's
food.		absolutely
		safe.

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and removes any unpleasant odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In tins 50 cts. each.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 16.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918.

POST-WAR TREATMENT OF GERMANS.

That there should still be Germans at large in England in considerable numbers, after close on four years of war, is a fact that does not do credit to British common-sense, though it may reflect a measure of consideration for the enemy which he would certainly never display towards Britishers. Once again it is evidence of the kid-gloved manner in which we are willing to deal with the Hun, despite the fact that the latter do not hesitate to continue their barbaric outrages nor to inflict the greatest indignities and sufferings on those who happen to be prisoners of war in Germany. Many of the enemy subjects in England, it would appear, have, even up to the present, been permitted to carry on a certain measure of business, and that the liberty which they enjoy is abused may easily be gathered from the statement by Mr. Lloyd George that every British set-back brings him letters from these Huns rejoicing thereupon. When the facts are thus, it is a wonder that the public is insistent in its demand that all alien enemies should promptly be put under restraint? Assuredly, the decision to carry out a thorough-going revision of exemptions has come not a moment too soon. The step should have been taken long ago, for by allowing a perpetuation of the present state of affairs we are decidedly asking for trouble.

Besides the decision to deal with unrepentant enemy subjects, we see that the Government has resolved upon further restrictions regarding German businesses in Great Britain, and here also there are the strongest reasons for rigorous action. One of the principal steps contemplated is the liquidation and winding up of enemy banks—a question which is long overdue for treatment. But now that something is to be done, we are most gratified to notice that the subject is to be boldly handled. As Sir George Cave points out, German banks in the past have been used as a means of obtaining British trade and connections; and it is because of this that the Government has decided to treat them specially by initiating legislation on the lines of the Non-Ferrous Metals Act, whereby no enemy bank will be permitted to open in Great Britain for a term of years after the war. That is a very far advance on any previous Government proposal for dealing with the problem, but it will, we are sure, accord with the feelings and wishes of the great majority of Britishers the world over. Incidentally, too, it admits a principle which we should much like to see followed up in other phases of the enemy trading question. The reason for this drastic decision on the part of the Government is given by Sir George Cave in the statement that enemy banks have in the past been used to obtain British trade and connections. That is a point upon which too much emphasis cannot be put, for it goes to the root of a question in which Hongkong is deeply concerned—the question of the return of German traders to the Colony after the war. If the fact that German financial efforts in England were directed at securing British trade and connections is a sufficient reason to put a ban on enemy banks for a period of years after the war, surely the past efforts of German business houses and banks in Hongkong, along precisely similar lines, warrant like action being taken here.

The German methods of business in Hongkong were most decidedly aimed at taking trade from the British, by whom incidentally, they were financed on the most liberal terms. British business men have taken advantage of the situation created by the war to break up the German system of long credits and to place trade on a sound basis. They have rooted out the enemy's insidious methods of doing business and of worming their way into the heart of British commerce, and they rightly feel that the work they have done should not be made of no avail by opening the Colony to the Huns immediately peace is declared. In this latest resolve of the Home Government, local men of commerce will gladly acclaim the recognition of a principle for the acceptance of which they have consistently pleaded and they will no doubt urge that the Home legislation may have its counterpart in a local enactment suited to the conditions obtaining in the Colony.

Aircraft in Warfare.

The Press Bureau's announcement, referred to in one of the latest telegrams to hand, gives a very clear idea of the wonderful part aircraft has played and continues to play in the great struggle. At the outset of hostilities, it will be remembered, in none of the belligerent countries was aircraft in anything like its present state of efficiency. Its value was, of course, recognised, but to it was not assigned the important duties that now fall to it constantly. Many mechanical difficulties had to be overcome before aircraft could be utilised as at present, and with a rapidity that was astounding practically all the belligerent nations had an air fleet that was capable of performing services that would have been quite impossible at the beginning of the war. Very soon it was found that many of the duties that had always been recognised as peculiarly those belonging to the cavalry—duties such as reconnoitring, scouting and observation work generally—were much more ably performed by the sweep of the aerial fleet than by the dash of the cavalry. British aviators during the year ending June 30 accounted for no less than 2,150 enemy aircraft, which they destroyed, while during the same period no fewer than 1,083 enemy machines were driven down; also during the year our Air Force, in conjunction with the Navy, shot down 723. That we did not have matters entirely our own way but that we certainly had the better of the enemy is shown by the fact that of our Aircraft Fleet 1,094 are missing as also 82 that were working with the Navy. The telegram also points to the splendid work performed by our aviators on the Italian and other fronts, from which it will be noted how very important and valuable an arm of our defensive and aggressive forces our aircraft has now become.

The Money-Changers.

The Chinese money-changer is a wily bird, and for that reason we are glad to see that the authorities continue their policy of keeping him well under control. The latest requirement imposed upon these dealers in gold and silver is that they must exhibit in a conspicuous place every notice regarding the currency of the Colony sent them by the Colonial Treasurer or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. What the nature of these notices may be, we do not at the moment know, but it is a wise plan that the public should know exactly what is required of these money-changers by the terms of their licences. One thing which they ought most certainly to be required to do is to exhibit the daily rate of the dollar and the discount or premium on subsidiary coin, for the public, and especially the stranger, is often deceived by these mercenary individuals.

Italy and the War.

The telegram announcing that General Cadorna and General Caviglioglio had been placed on the retired list with loss of rank and pay will come very much on the nature of a surprise, when it is remembered that the former was Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army and the latter was commander of the Second Army. Both Generals, it need hardly be said, were generally recognised as the most skilful that Italy could produce, and both had records of service that indicated that such belief was well-founded. Both, however, were in command at the time of the terrible blow delivered so effectively by the combined German and Austrian forces in the Trentino; and both, very rightly, were held responsible for the plight into which the Italian Army found itself; and even although it is well-known that German plotting had, in the Italian ranks, very much to do with the defeat, it is announced that the onus of the defeat must be placed upon the high commanders themselves. While it is to be deplored that such should be the case, it is, nevertheless, just, and that the Italian Government have the courage to carry it out seems to point to a very healthy state of affairs existing in Italy and a determination to rise superior to their misfortune.

DAY BY DAY.

HE THAT BOASTETH HIMSELF OF A FALSE GIFT IS LIKE CLOUDS AND WIND WITHOUT RAIN.—Proverbs.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 45th birthday of Captain Amundsen, the Arctic explorer.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Communication Restored.
The Japanese telegraph lines to Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe are now restored.

A Policeman's Promotion.
Friends of P. O. Andrews, formerly of the Hongkong Police Force, who proceeded Home some time ago for active service, will be pleased to learn that the latest news from him reports that he has been made a Flight Commander, in the Royal Air Force.

Burglary.
It has been reported to the Police that a burglary took place at No. 54, Ko Shing Street last night. The master of the house reports that his house was broken into between midnight last night and six o'clock this morning, a trap door in the roof being broken open. A safe was forced, cash amounting to \$1,700 being stolen. A quantity of jewellery and clothing was also taken.

Double Suicide.
A tragic affair took place at San Wai, Castle Peak Bay the other day, the facts having been reported to the Police, by the Master of the Hok Kee shop. He says that his wife, aged 19, and his brother's wife, aged 17, both committed suicide by drowning in a pond near Chung Yeh Ching village. Kinshan, sometimes between 10 p.m. on the 11th and 5 a.m. on the 12th. The bodies were recovered by the villagers, the deceased women being clasped in each other's arms. They were both dressed in the best clothes and were wearing their jewellery.

Off to the Front.
This evening at eight o'clock, in the compound at the Central Police Station, a farewell concert is being given to the eight members of the Hongkong Police Force, who in a few days will be proceeding Home for active service. The Chairman of the Committee organising the affair is Inspector Grant, whilst Sergeant Holland is Hon. Treasurer, Sergeant Peplow, Hon. Secretary, the other members of the Committee being Sergeants Field, Taylor, Cooke, Boulger and P. C. Lattimer. The programme arranged is a very attractive one.

Attempted Suicide.
On Saturday night a little excitement was caused near Blake Pier, the coxswain of the Post Office launch seeing a man deliberately jump off the Praya Wall into the harbour. Several people at once went to the man's rescue and he was eventually hauled out. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, where the man was charged with trying to commit suicide, it appeared that he was an employee of Messrs. Nanyang Brothers, tobacco merchants and had been a little strange in his mind lately. His Worship adjourned the case for a week, the man to be kept under medical supervision in the meantime.

Whist Drive.
A farewell whist drive and social was held in the Sergeant Mess H.K.S. Ba. R.G.A. on Tuesday evening, on the departure of Company Q. Mr. Sergeant L. Rose. A large party of friends attended and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Prizes for the whist drive were provided through the generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund, and the winners were:—Ladies, 1st Prize, Mrs. S. M. Tatton; 2nd Mrs. Davidson. Gents' 1st, C. Q. M. S. Hole; 2nd, Mr. G. Bradley. The members of the Mess desire to thank the subscribers to the S.E.F. for their kind assistance given on this occasion.

"At Home."
We are asked to state that Mr. and Mrs. N. L. H. Britton will be "at home" on July 22 and 23 at 26A, Nathan Road, and that the previous announcement is cancelled.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Presentations to Mr. F. A. Britton.

To say farewell to Mr. F. A. Britton, who is leaving shortly for the front, an "At Home" was held at St. Stephen's College on Saturday evening, when the annual distribution of prizes also took place. The Ven. Archdeacon Barnett presided, and there was an extremely large gathering. During the evening an enjoyable concert was given, and later a Chinese play was presented. Mr. Britton was the recipient of several presents, including a cheque from the College Council as well as a silver tea and coffee set, a travelling trunk and other articles from the masters and boys.

The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Warden of the College, read the annual report, in which he referred to the changes in the staff occasioned by the war and other causes. He stated that Mr. Britton's place was to be taken by a Mr. Harrington from Canada, and that Mr. Li King Hong, B.A., and Mr. Cheung San Wing, B.A., both graduates of the University and old St. Stephen's boys, were joining the staff. Mr. Hewitt also referred to the subscriptions raised by the students for the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund, totalling \$310, and for the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund amounting to more than \$1,600. The Warden then went on to outline the results of the University Local Examinations for the past two years, and stated that he did not intend to ask students to enter for the Preliminary Examination next year.

Archdeacon Barnett then addressed those present and spoke of the members of the staff now on active service. The prizes were then presented by Mrs. Barnett as follows:—

Form I.
Dux.—Sun In Ko.
Scripture.—Kwok Siang Go.
English I.—Sun In Ko.
English II.—Sun In Ko.
Arithmetic.—Lau Pak Wai.
Translation.—(Sun In Ko) Hung Hin Ching.

Form II. B.
Dux.—Tsing Wah Shin.
Scripture.—Tsing Wah Shin.
English I.—Tsing Wah Shin.
English II.—Cheung Sai Yik.
History and Geography.—Tsing Wah Shin.
Arithmetic.—Yang Po Kam.
Algebra.—Yang Po Kam.
Translation.—Tsing Wah Kit.
English II.—Lai Yam Cheong.

Form III.
Dux.—Chan Tan Kit.
Scripture.—(Chan Tan Kit) Wong Yan Ching.
English I.—Chan Tan Kit.
English II.—(Chan Tan Kit) Wong Yan Ching.
History and Geography.—Chan Tan Kit.
Arithmetic.—Yang San Yee.
Algebra.—Chan Pak Chuen.
Translation.—(Chan Tan Kit) Chan Pak Chuen.
General Progress.—Li Kwok Cheong.

Mathematics and General Progress.—Wai Wai Choi.
Form III.
Dux.—Tsang Kue Shun.
Scripture.—Tsang Kue Shun.
English I.—Lo Cheuk Suen.
English II.—David Kwok.
History and Geography.—(Tsang Kue Shun) Wan Hang Shing.
Arithmetic.—Wan Hang Shing.
Mathematics.—Tsang Kue Shun.
Translation.—(Tsang Kue Shun) Lo Cheuk Suen.
English and Arithmetic.—Yue Wing Kan.

Form IV. B.
Dux.—Lau Kit Oh.
Scripture.—Lau Kit Oh.
English.—Wong Ting Ming.
History.—Lau Kit Oh.
Mathematics.—Lau Kit Oh.
Science.—Lau Kit Oh.
Translation.—(Lau Kit Oh) Chiu Kwok Kwan.
Special.—Cheung San San.

Form IV. A.
Dux.—Lau Kit Oh.
Scripture.—Lau Kit Oh.
English.—(George Poy) Ma Wai But.
History and Geography.—George Poy.

Mathematics.—George Poy.
Science.—Pau Yan Hau.
Translation.—Wan Pin Kwan.
General Progress.—Yue Yik Hin.

Form V. B.
Dux.—Cheng Chang Leung.
Scripture.—Cheng Chang Leung.
English.—Yung Shiu Hong.
History and Geography.—Cheng Chang Leung.
Mathematics.—(Yung Shiu Hong) Wong Pak Wau.
Science.—To Shiu Chung.
Translation.—To Shiu Chung.

Form V. A.
Dux.—Seah Eng Khway.
Scripture.—Lai Pin Cheung.
English.—Seah Eng Khway.
History and Geography.—(Seah Eng Khway) Au Tai Kwong.
Mathematics.—Seah Eng Khway.
Science.—Lai Pin Cheung.
Translation.—Pau Yan Hau.
General Progress.—Ma Wai Lam.

Form M.
Dux.—Yue Man Kwong.
Scripture.—Yue Man Kwong.
English.—(Yue Man Kwong) Sin Che Wah.
History and Geography.—(Yue Man Kwong) Yew Hon Ping.
Mathematics.—Yue Man Kwong.
Science.—Yue Man Kwong.
Translation.—Yew Hon Ping.
Mak Kin Tsang.

English II.—Kwik Pok Hing.
Form VI. Certificates.—Yue Man Kwong, Yew Hon Ping, Wong Po Kie, Sin Che Wah.
Chinese Classes.
1.—Dux, David Kwok; Essay, Wan Hang Shing.
2.—Dux, Pan Yik Man; Chinese Literature, Tsang Wah Shin; Essay, Chiu Kwok Kwan.
3.—Dux, Yue Shui Hing; Four Books, Tsang Tit Sang; Classics, Lee Kwok Cheong.
4.—Dux, Yang Shiu Hing; Essay, Cheung San Sau; Classics, Pau Yan Hau; History, Lau Kai Cho; Four Books, Yue Wing Kan.

Form VII.
Leaving Certificates.—Fung Shiu Hing, Liu Chun Kin, Tam Cheung Huen, Yew Hon Ping.
Singles.—1, Ng Sau Heung; 2, Yue Mar Kwong.
Doubles.—1, Tsoi Hak Hon and Lo Cheuk Suen; 2, Ng Shu Heung and To Shiu Chung; 3, Yew Hon Ping and Hau.

Swimming.
120 yards open.—1, Wong Ting Ming; 2, Hong Hwai Cheung; 3, Kwok Pok Hing.
50 yards, senior.—1, Wong Ting Ming; 2, Hong Hwai Cheung.
50 yards, junior.—Ma Wai Law; 2, Wong Yan Ching.
Dive (open) 1, Ng Hong Hae; 2, Ma Hui Lee.

Form Race, 6th Form.—Kwok Pok Hing, Ng Hong Hae, Liu Ks Pa, Ng Shu Heung.
After the prize distribution ceremony, the Warden referred to the Mr. Britton's great loyalty and manliness. Mr. Britton had done everything that a man could do to help in the work he was interested in, and his going away was a loss to the College which would only be repaired by his return. So he hoped by God's help he would be enabled to return. The College Council appreciated Mr. Britton's work very highly indeed. Mr. Britton intended marrying when he got home, and they also wished him happiness in his married life.

Archdeacon Barnett then presented Mr. Britton with the gifts mentioned and said the College were losing a proved friend who had been a help to them all. Mr. Britton feelingly replied, saying St. Stephen's College had become like a home to him. He hoped to return after the war was over, and in the meantime he hoped God's blessing would rest on the College.

Stolen Type.
A Chinese compositor, in the employ of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the larceny of printer's type to the value of \$50. Detective Sergeant Williams asked for a remand, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon. The mother of the defendant was charged with unlawfully receiving the type and this case was also adjourned. Mr. J. E. Gardiner appeared to defend.

It may be assumed that when he set foot in Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, Viscount French considered his career as a soldier ended. For he laid it down in an Army Memorandum, six years ago: "Politics are not matters for soldiers to dabble in, and with this side of our public life officers should have nothing to do." So no more will he receive such funny letters as that which a schoolboy wrote him: "My dear French, You are a great British general. I want your autograph, but whatever you do, don't let your secretary write it."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearce, who preached for the West London Mission recently, has raised several thousands of pounds for that mission by his popular lectures. One of his lectures thrilled a great gathering of miners in Arizona. An engraver had sent his verbatim notes to an engineer in Arizona and, as many of the miners came from Cornwall, this seemed an appropriate opportunity for reading the lecture to them. So on a Sunday the miners gathered and were filled with emotion as they listened to Mark Guy Pearce's pathos and humour.

Recently a veteran Sub. of 20, returning to the front, had a heart to heart talk with his father. "You go up for your medical exam. next Wednesday, dad. I don't think you will get through—I hope you won't. But if you do, and they take you for active service, keep right with the drill sergeant. Don't think you will improve matters by 'putting it across him.' Just carry on a bit, and when I get my next leave I'll see if I can't get you as my batman, then I can look after you." "Right you are, my boy, but if I do come to you, remember that you also must refrain from 'putting it across' your father."

Until the Zeppelin raids of 1915 London had, for many centuries, known little or nothing of the habits and customs of an invading enemy. Paris can tell of the Prussian armies of 1871, and of the Allied armies of 1914 and 1918; Berlin, Madrid, and Moscow of the legions of the great Napoleon; London memories must go back to the Danish wars for a parallel. In other invasions of England the City was remarkably fortunate. It is, indeed, not since England was leaderless after Hastings, and London thought it over and decided against a hopeless struggle, that it has known the footfall of the invader. William the Conqueror's soldiers at the Christmas of 1066 were the last alien enemies who have marched in triumph through London streets. Thereafter there were many troubles, but they were our own domestic affairs.

Viscount Bryce is exceptionally qualified to point the moral of the Lichnowsky revelations. A great historian, a statesman, a brilliant Ambassador, who did, perhaps, more than any other man to bring the United States and ourselves together, a mighty traveller, he has been honoured as man and scholar by France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Holland, Hungary, Germany, and the United States, and in days of peace has been congratulated by a German audience upon his felicity and eloquence in the use of the Teutonic tongue.

He combines the qualities which Lord Morley demands of one who plays the dual role of statesman and man of affairs. He has, moreover, the sovereign grace of humour. At the Union League Club dinner a few years ago, he had to leave early and apologized. Of two Scotsmen who had had a merry evening, one, he said, rose to leave. "Why, mon Sandy, are ye goin' awa' at 10 o'clock?" asked the other. "I mean go," replied Sandy. "I have changed my lodgings, and I'm noo weel acquainted wi' the stairs." "And I'm noo so weel acquainted with the stairs as ye!" explained the other, as he bowed himself out.

U. S. MISSION TO PERSIA.

Reception by Hongkong Parsees.

The Parsee community of Hongkong on Saturday afternoon gave a reception at the Hongkong Hotel to members of the American Relief Mission to Persia, when a most interesting address was delivered by Professor Jackson, of Columbia University, a member of the Mission. The Mission, which is headed by Dr. Joseph W. Cook, has been sent by the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee of New York, and besides Professor Jackson and Dr. Cook it includes Mrs. Jackson, Dr. E. W. MacDowell, Messrs. Elmer, Partridge, Maynard, Robinson and Smith. Professor Middleton Smith, of Hongkong University, presided, and in introducing Professor Jackson he said he occupied the Chair of Oriental Languages at Columbia University, particularly with regard to the languages in Persia. He thought they were extremely lucky that Hongkong was so situated geographically that it was necessary for Professor Jackson to pass through in order to get to the land which he was sure was always in his thoughts. He had left a great country, the greatness of which it was impossible to realise unless it were visited. He (the speaker) passed through the United States on his way to Hongkong and he was bound to say that it was very different from what he and his countrymen imagined. America had produced some very great men in the past and would produce more in the future, but in Europe it was associated mainly with that branch of thought in which he himself was engaged, rather the practical side of life than the spiritual. Yet it must be remembered that America had produced men like Ralph W. Emerson, who could lay claim to have considered very deeply the things which after all counted much more than the material things in life. At present the material things were very much in people's minds because of the awful catastrophe of the war, but behind material things were spiritual forces and he firmly believed that it was the spiritual aspect which brought America into the war and it would be the spiritual aspect which would carry her through the war. (Loud applause). He was quite confident, as he told another distinguished professor, who was passing through before war was declared by America, that one of the great results of the war would be that Europe would realise that there were deep and great spiritual forces in America.

Professor Jackson prefaced his address by explaining that the Mission of which he is a member will aim at relieving the conditions of famine and sickness now prevailing in Persia without regard to race, creed, or nationality; and grateful thanks were given to all who had so freely helped forward the expedition on its way. Proceeding, he said:—"It seems peculiarly opportune to be unexpectedly invited to speak before the Parsees of Hongkong, whose original home, three thousand years ago, was Persia, the historic land of Iran. Though speaking as a staunch Christian, I would emphasise the many points of resemblance between the ancient religion of Zoroaster, the ancient Persian sage, and Judaism and Christianity. It is these parallels that have interested me for years. The old idea of the Persian God, Ormazd, who is in constant struggle against Ahriman, the Devil, is a fundamental doctrine of the creed. The Zoroastrian scriptures, or the historic Bible of the Parsees, inculcate most strongly the importance of purity of the body and soul alike. The old time texts of nearly thirty centuries ago abound in principles of this kind. Man, who is God's creature, is a free agent, but must choose rightly and bring about the final triumph of good over evil. To guide him in his choice Zoroaster was sent into the world as a prophet. His date, which is not quite certain, was at least as early as the seventh century, before the Christian era; and it may have been still earlier." The lecturer then proceeded to outline

STOLEN CARTRIDGE CASE.

Defence Corps Storekeeper Sent to Jail.

The storekeeper at the Defence Corps Headquarters, together with another man, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 37 lbs. of cartridge cases from the store on Saturday morning.

The first defendant admitted taking the cases, saying he only asked the other man to carry them. He was going to have them melted down so as to make a copper pan for boiling water in. He thought that nobody would buy the cases.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that the second defendant was a friend of the first, and was not employed at the Headquarters. On Saturday morning, Lieut. Higby saw the second defendant carrying the basket across the compound in front of the headquarters. When stopped and asked what the basket contained, the man said he did not know, but the other man had given it to him to carry. The man carrying the basket seemed ignorant of the affair.

Lieut. Higby stated that the store-keeper had a very good record. He had been employed for over three-and-a-half years, and was a most excellent man in the store. There had been no cause to complain until this affair, and from December 1914, he had done the work very well indeed.

His Worship enquired whether Lieut. Higby would like the case postponed in order to consult with the Commanding Officer.

Lieut. Higby said that the Commanding Officer had told him to charge the man. Defendant could not have thought that the cartridge cases were valueless, because he knew that they were sold to the Dock Company.

His Worship sentenced the first defendant to six weeks' hard labour the second man being discharged.

Investiture.

The investiture of Khan Sahib Hashim Khan is to take place at Government House on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m.

the historic changes in Persia, the introduction of Mohammedanism as the present faith of Iran, and traced the events that led to the fact that most of the followers of Zoroaster are now found in India. There remained, however, about ten thousand in Persia, their ancestral home. "There are a number of allusions in our Christian Scriptures to Persia in ancient times," continued the professor, and he cited these from the Bible. He then quoted from the Avesta, or Zoroastrian scriptures of antiquity, to show the old-time Persian idea of God. "The ethics of the religion may be summed up in three words from the original text—*humata, hukhta, karshata*—'Good thoughts, good words, good deeds.'"

"A cardinal doctrine of the Zoroastrian faith is a belief in a future life. The coming of a Saviour, the belief in a general judgment of mankind, and the resurrection of the dead are tenets of the original creed. Right, goodness and justice shall be victorious in the end and the world shall become perfect in the future existence. Glorified man shall be with Ormazd and his angels forever, and evil shall be annihilated in eternity."

Mr. J. H. Battenjee in expressing thanks to Professor Jackson, said the Parsees, here, thousands of miles from their country, were deeply grateful to Professor Jackson for his lecture which they had listened to with great pleasure. To the host of great scholars who had studied the religion he thought they should add the name of Professor Jackson. He hoped that the Mission would be able to gather fresh material on the subject.

Professor Middleton Smith also thanked Professor Jackson and mentioned that a member of the Parsee community founded the Hongkong University.

A note of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Setna; and the proceedings terminated with the presentation of bouquets to Professor and Mrs. Jackson by Miss Setna.

FAMILY LITIGATION.

The Chief Justice Decides an Interesting Point.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), the case continued in which an appeal is made for the decision of the Court as to whether the eldest son of a deceased intestate father is entitled to a double share of the property.

Mr. Potter this morning made further submissions which were as follows:—That by custom and common law in China my client is entitled to a larger share; that we have established that the only evidence as to amounts in that we are entitled to a double share; that once we have established a prima facie case that it is general custom and common law of China that we are entitled to a larger share, the onus is then on the other side to prove exception to the general rule; that in any event the testator has clearly indicated that he desires his property to be divided in the way we are contending for; That what was decreed by the testator as an ancestral fund must not be treated by this Court as completely divested by the incidence attaching to the ancestral fund either in succession or division.

The Chief Justice:—So far as that point is concerned, I have never heard anything to the contrary.

Mr. Potter said his last point was that it therefore followed that the former ancestral property must be divided according to the testator's expressed intention; two shares to the eldest brother and one share each to the other two brothers. He would like those submissions to be recorded.

The Chief Justice then gave his decision as follows:—The question which I have to determine is whether the eldest son or his representative is entitled to a larger share in the fund created by the intestate than the younger sons and their descendants. The eldest son alleges that he is entitled to two shares as distinguished from his brothers one share, or at any rate, to a larger share, and he claims that he is entitled to this by custom and common law of China. The onus is therefore clearly placed on him to establish his right. It is proved by the evidence before me that the custom varies in the different villages in the Province, and I was satisfied on the evidence which I obtained in Court from Mr. Lau Chu-pak that the only means by which I can settle the question would be by referring it in the first place to the elders of the deceased's village. I therefore proposed to Counsel that I should refer to Counsel certain questions which I handed to Counsel and the elders of the village, and, on the report reaching me, Counsel would have an opportunity of arguing the case further in the light of the report. Counsel for the younger brothers accepted my proposal, but Mr. Potter was instructed by his client not to consent to such a proposal. My proposal therefore being negatory, I informed Mr. Potter in Chambers that I had not sufficient evidence before me to find in favour of the eldest son's alleged right and I called on him to put forward such further evidence as he might be able to obtain. I further intimated that if further evidence was not forthcoming, I should dismiss the claim. I now understand that he is not in a position to put forward any further evidence, and I may add that the affidavit of one of the village elders already before me is against the alleged custom. I hold that the claim fails and that the property must be divided among the respective branches in equal shares. The costs are arranged between solicitor and client will come out of the estate.

£33 for a Second-hand Suit.

A person who has arrived in Geneva from Budapest declares that he recently sold a suit of clothes which he had worn for two years for 800 kronon (rather more than £33). The suit originally cost him £4.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

RIVETING RECORDS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In the upper right hand corner, first page, of your issue of the 10th inst., appeared an article that must not go unchallenged by anyone who knows the first thing about riveting.

The article referred to is entitled "4278 Rivets a Day" and goes on to say that London beats the U.S.A. It further states that Robert Farrant, of London, drove 4,278 rivets in 9 hours as against Charles Schock of Baltimore who drove 2,720 in the same time. Further you authority goes on to state that a normal day's work is 1,000 to 1,200 in 9 hours. These figures are perfectly ridiculous and I can safely say your authority knows as much about driving rivets as a Kentucky mule driver.

I think the British and American figures shown above must be a misprint and only hope that such is the case; if not, the article is nothing short of an insult to American shipbuilders.

To drive 2,000 rivets in 9 hours is merely child's play. In America, a young fellow who cannot drive 3,000 rivets per day of 9 hours is considered still in the apprentice class. In the U.S. before the war, a man who could not average 3,500 a day would be unable to find employment. The U.S. Shipping Board recently gave it out that their A class riveters averaged 3,850 rivets a day.

Lord Northcliffe, owner of London newspapers, recently offered a £25 prize for the highest score in an international riveting contest. This prize was awarded to Charles Knight, a negro mechanic in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's yard at Sparrows Point, Md., who, on May 18th, drove 4,875 rivets in 9 hours. Since then, on May 22nd, Tom Horn, of the Moore shipbuilding Company's yard in Oakland, California, drove 5,620 rivets in a 9 hour shift, assisted by one holder-on, one heater and one passer. In most of the British yards the riveters are assisted by four men.

To boot me out in my remarks I am enclosing herewith a copy of the San Francisco Examiner of May 22, also a copy of the San Francisco Chronicle of same date and will ask you as a good sport to publish same.

All countries have their champions and all good sports give the devil his due.

Yours etc.

W. R. H.

Hongkong, July 13, 1918.

(Enclosures.)

Washington, May 21.—The first international prize for riveting was transmitted to-day by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to Charles Knight, a negro, at the request of Lord Northcliffe, owner of London newspapers, who offered £25 for the best score above previous records. Knight is employed at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Sparrows Point, Md. At the same time Hurley cabled Lord Northcliffe a new challenge for British workmen, and called on American shipbuilders to beat Knight's record. An increase of five rivets per gang per hour would mean the building of a

steel freighter of 10,000 tons every ten weeks, he said.—San Francisco Examiner.

The world's riveting record was broken at the Moore Shipbuilding Company's yards in Oakland yesterday, when Tom Horn, said to be the largest ship mechanic on the Pacific Coast, assisted by a three-man crew, drove 5,620 rivets in a nine-hour shift. The old record was held by Charles Knight, a negro mechanic in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's yards at Sparrows Point, Md. On May 18 Knight drove 4,875 rivets in nine hours. Horn drove yesterday 4,429 counter-sink rivets and 1,191 snap rivets. He was assisted by J. Silva, holder on; Peter Bay Cause, heater, and Frank Ester, passer. Horn is seven feet tall and weighs 240 pounds. After his record-breaking performance he stretched his arms and wondered how many rivets he could drive to-day.—San Francisco Chronicle.

[We plead guilty to colossal ignorance on the subject of riveting and have very little hope of ever becoming experts thereon. The report complained of was reproduced from a contemporary merely as an item of interesting news. On what authority the statements are based we do not know, but as the report is undated it is possible that the figures quoted have since been materially improved upon. Indeed, a London paper dated May 22, just to hand, gives a Clyde worker's record as 4,452 rivets in nine hours. We publish the fact supplied by our correspondent with the greatest of pleasure, in the interests of fair play and justice.—Ed. H.K.T.]

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—Police School.

The examination results for Nos. 4 and 8 Platons are posted at Headquarters Club.

Sergeant 543 Baptista is the only one passed with Credit.

Parades Central 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, July 16th.—No. 3 Company.

Wednesday, July 17th.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, July 18th.—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, July 19th.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m.

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WWEI C'FOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	19th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	21st July at 11 a.m.
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Hailong...	J. W. Evans	FRI., 19th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 23rd July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 17th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 18th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	FRI., 19th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	FRI., 26th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWARANG" and "WITIM" calling at Swatow and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "YAN WAERWIC" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Qinow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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Branches and Agencies in all
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the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Persia Maru.

Japan papers report that the T. K. K. Persia Maru, one of the 16 ships chartered by Japan to the American Government, has been purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. which formerly owned her as the Persia. This is incorrect. What has really happened is that the American Government has designated the Persia Maru to the Pacific Mail line for operation in Government service between San Francisco and Manila. The ship will not touch China coast ports, but will make Nagasaki for coal.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. E. Hempel, second officer, Teishun, has gone chief officer; same ship; Mr. W. J. Rawlingon has been appointed second officer, Teishun; Mr. J. H. Davey has been appointed chief officer, Kianghsin; Mr. B. Sernioff has been appointed third engineer, Hsiao; Mr. W. G. Ramsay, second engineer, Suiyang, is on leave; Mr. R. R. Hutcheon, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Suiyang; Mr. A. McVean, third engineer, Tungchow, has gone acting second engineer, Tungting; Mr. T. M. Love, acting second engineer, Tungting, has gone third engineer, Tungchow.

New Shipping Lines.

Three new shipping lines in the Southern Seas are to be inaugurated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and will be established as follows:—Calcutta-Java line, touching Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, with the Chosen Maru and the Annam Maru of 2,913 tons, for regular monthly service. Bangkok-Java line, touching Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, with the Shosha Maru, 1,531 tons, and the Fukushu Maru, 1,455 tons, for regular semi monthly service. The Straits-Sumatra line, touching Palembang, Singapore, Swettenham, Penang, Deli, with the Tenchi Maru, 793 tons, and the Iwami Maru, 775 tons, for regular weekly service.

Merchant Service Dress.

A national standard uniform for the Mercantile Marine is recommended by a majority of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade. The officers' cap is to be of blue cloth, and the badge is oval on a dark blue background, with a centre medallion bearing an anchor. Embroidered gilt leaves surround the medallion, which is surmounted by a naval crown. The King, it is suggested should be asked to sanction the naval crown for the exclusive use of the Mercantile Marine, as the Admiralty are willing to transfer its use to them. Right to wear the uniform is to be limited to holders of the Board of Trade certificates and to surgeons, pursers and cadets or apprentices, as well as uncertificated junior officers. It is argued by two members who sign minority reports that the change cannot be carried out during the war, and that when we return to peace officers will prefer the old companies' uniforms.

U. S. Tonnage Prices.

Beginning with the early years of the United States the prices of tonnage fell steadily until 1905, when a new vessel of about 7,500 tons capacity was worth \$200,000. In 1906 there was an improvement in the general trade of the world, with the result that ships advanced slightly in value, but this was offset by an over-production, so that by the middle of 1910 a record low price of about thirty dollars a ton was reached in Great Britain. This condition continued until near the middle of 1910, when prices improved and by the end of 1912 they had nearly doubled. Another depression set in at the end of that year, which continued to the middle of 1913. At the end of 1914, when the war had been in progress five months, a 7,500-ton steamer was worth \$300,000. By June, 1915, her value was over \$400,000, and by September of that year, it had risen to over \$450,000; by December another leap brought her value to \$725,000. With the wholesale requisitioning of tonnage early this year, there was a slight decrease in the value of tonnage, but a 7,500-ton vessel could not be purchased for much less than \$1,000,000. At present private ownership is an impossibility, at least in Great Britain and the United States, where practically all the overseas shipping has been commandeered and all yards are working of the government.

THE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S SITTING.

The University and Other Cases.

The Tribunal again sat this afternoon, when the following cases were considered:—

The Hongkong University.
The following are medically fit:—

1. F. A. Redmond.
2. K. Bravshay.
3. H. G. Earle.
4. H. Digby.
5. G. E. Marley.
6. J. D. Wright.

The following men of military age from the University have been rejected as unfit for service:—
L. Day, W. Brown, W. P. O. Trafford, C. A. Middleton Smith, W. J. Hinton, A. G. Warren, J. W. Faulkner. (On leave, F. M. H. Holman).

Dr. Jordan, as pro Vice-Chancellor of the University, appeared in the absence of Sir Charles Eliot.

The Chairman said the Tribunal understood that Sir Charles Eliot had been obliged to go to Peking to interview the Chinese Minister of Education regarding the training in the Hongkong University of Chinese teachers for the Chinese Government Schools. The Tribunal had received word that arrangements had been made for including 20 Chinese teachers. The memorandum which the University authorities had sent the Tribunal put forward that the University's work is of a very highly important character and is both in Imperial interests and in the interests of the Colony. The Vice-Chancellor put it that recently the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce made representations to the Hongkong Government and the British Legation at Peking that commercial interests in China suffered from a deficiency of British education and urging the need of maintaining British schools and a University in China. The Vice-Chancellor also said in the memorandum that the University was largely founded on Chinese subscriptions and that many students, numbering now about 97, are sent by the Provincial Governments of China and that a closing or partial closing would involve a breach of arrangements entered into with the Chinese authorities. The Vice-Chancellor also drew attention to the fact that the present summer matriculation is the largest in the history of the University, that the hostels have increased and that outside examinations have also very largely increased. The Chairman then dealt with the individual cases.

Mr. Redmond said he thought he might be spared.

Later it was announced that all six men would be exempt, upon Imperial grounds.

Messrs. J. T. Shaw and Co.
The following is medically fit:—L. S. Rayley. The following man from this firm has been rejected as unfit for service:—J. A. Pearson.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Rayley should be called up.

Messrs. Shevan Tomes & Co.
The following are medically fit:—

1. E. D. Wilks.
2. J. H. Donnithorne.

The following men from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—E. J. Statter, W. Fleming, T. Leeman, A. H. West, F. W. G. Clark, H. L. Stainfield.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Wilks would be called up and that Mr. Donnithorne be granted two months' exemption.

The Central Agency, Ltd.
The following is medically fit:—J. Rodger.

The following men from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—J. S. Nicholson, O. Wallace, C. McInnes.

Mr. Rodger was called up:—
Moller, and Co.
The following are medically fit:—

1. S. T. Williamson.
2. H. W. Lucas.

The following man from this firm has been rejected as unfit for service:—E. Hobbs.
Both men were exempted.

COL. MACKAY A PRISONER.

Three Weeks' Confinement in the Tower.

A dramatic story of his arrest and his solitary confinement in the Tower of London for three weeks was told by Colonel Mackay at a resumed court-martial that is trying him.

Answering his counsel, Mr. Holman Gregory, K. C., he said he was summoned by telegram to London to keep an appointment at the War Office.

"When I arrived in London," he went on, "I was arrested on No. 8 platform at Euston Station. I want it to be understood that I make no complaint. I saw that on the platform there were specially posted men who had been trained by me when I was Assistant Provost Marshal in London, and they were placed around the platform obviously with a view of my attempt to escape.

"I walked down the platform with Colonel Ward and was there met by a Provost Marshal whom I had known before. He told me he had a message for me from the War Office, and I remarked to him in a breezy sort of way, 'Come on, let's have it.' He answered that he would convey it to me at the head of the platform, where I was taken into a room and searched.

"The blinds of the room were drawn, but a crowd of the public gathered round the door, and could see all that was going on. I was placed in a motor-car and taken to the cubicles under the observation of specially appointed police. Everything was taken from me—all my papers, keys, money, everything.

"Later the sergeant-major came to me and said he had instructions to ask me to remove my shoes. They were taken, and although I made no complaint I said to him that if it were a question of taking my life, the breeches of my trousers or a torn blanket would do just as well. My overcoat was taken from me.

"It was very cold, and I asked for it, but I did not get it until the night of the second day or the morning of the third. That resulted in a cold, which set up the ear trouble for which I had to be sent to Millbank. My hearing was never very good, but now it is nearly gone.

Colonel Mackay added that he was taken to the Tower on the fourth day and placed in solitary confinement. His meals were brought to him. He was unable to take any bodily exercise. Any he did get was taken in the charge of an officer.

"I was there certainly over three weeks," he said, "when I made application that the confinement might be changed to confinement allowing greater latitude in my movements."

He had made every effort to obtain important private papers, which were in his office at Chester, but had failed.

On five charges, relating to claims for travelling charges and expenses, Colonel Mackay has been acquitted. He has admitted the facts in twenty charges alleging that he sent soldiers into the private employment of his friends.

Giving evidence yesterday, before he told the story of his arrest, the colonel said he sent two men, Barton and Fraser, to Old Meadows, Miss Grigby's place, because there was an outcry about the necessity for growing more vegetables, and he thought the men might be useful from the national point of view.

The men sent to Blatchingley Castle, where a hospital was maintained by Mrs. Brandt, were warned that they were to work only in the hospital. When he consented to Tomblin using a car, in connection with hospital work at Blatchingley, he ascertained the man's category. Like all the others, he was not fit for service overseas. The car Tomblin drove had been lent by Mrs. Little, and he (Colonel Mackay) had it overhauled and made suitable at a cost to himself of £280. It was then the Provost Marshal's car and Tomblin was a military policeman.

With regard to the two men, West and Mason, employed at the Bath Club, Col. Mackay admitted carelessness of a gross character.

The President, General Sir A. Coddington, announced that the Court would consider its verdict.

THE WOMAN CANDIDATE.

Rejected but not on Merits.

The first woman's candidature for Parliament has ended inconclusively, and perhaps rather absurdly. Miss Nina Boyle, of the Voters' League, headed in two nomination papers at Keighley and each had a flaw. Both contained a fly in the ointment in the form of a man whose name does not appear on the Keighley register, and they were rejected for this reason, and for this reason alone.

When Miss Boyle appeared before the returning officer, a local solicitor acting as deputy for the Sheriff, she raised the point immediately, and greatly to her surprise it was conceded. The returning officer said he had had instructions from the Sheriff to admit her nomination without question provided that it was properly signed. He did not pretend to make a ruling in law, and of course he had no power to do so, but he was taking no risks. His reasoning (or the Sheriff's) probably was that the new Act by conferring the vote on women may conceivably have subverted, by implication, their disqualification for election to the House of Commons and that at any rate it was for the judges to decide.

This was all said before Miss Boyle's papers had been produced, and even if she had been a man the result would have been the same. One paper had been signed wholly by discharged and disabled soldiers, and the other by twelve people of all sorts, including at least one man, who approved of Miss Boyle's resolute advocacy of prohibition during the war and demobilisation. But both were spoiled by a stranger, whom the returning officer easily identified.

It does not really matter much, for Miss Boyle says that even if she had been validly nominated and the nomination had been accepted, she would have withdrawn from a contest. She came to Keighley merely to raise a point, and she is quite satisfied that it should have been decided in her favour. It does not settle anything, for a returning officer can no more bind one of his fellows than a magistrate can rule another, but it is obviously a matter for the speedy consideration of Parliament. Several women candidates are already promised for the general election, and to avoid great confusion their eligibility must be either established or refused. Miss Boyle is content with having raised the point, and with the ruling of the returning officer in her favour.

but said that at the same time his instructions had been misunderstood. His intention was that the men should go to London on alternate week-ends and not that they should spend the greater part of each fortnight at the club. At the time, however, he was in ill-health and was working under very great difficulties.

Having explained the cases of O'Gorman, the porter at the Queen's Hotel, Chester, and the man Grimsditch, Col. Mackay was asked about the allegations that special messengers had to be sent from Chester to London with documents for him to sign. With one exception, he said, the documents were brought to him while he was specially in London in regard to a case in which he was defended by the Treasury.

After Christmas, the colonel said, he had a list prepared of the money which the men had received from public funds. His object was to refund the money, for, although he felt that the work they were doing was work of national importance, they had received wages against his instructions, and he thought the charge might be made that they had drawn two rates of pay. He also intended to do the same with regard to the railway warrants that had been issued.

Lieut. Col. Lord Athlumney gave evidence that when Col. Mackay was in his Lordship's command in London he showed great organising ability, and did splendid work, both outside and inside the office.

The President, General Sir A. Coddington, announced that the Court would consider its verdict.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 29 amounted to 32,918 tons and the sales during the period to 32,763 tons.

Consider Your Present State.

If you feel a growing dissatisfaction with life and ill-health seems to threaten you, without the symptoms of any specific disease showing, your nerves are probably undernourished because your blood is thin.

Take a moment to examine your own case. Have you lost the ability to make a quick decision and take prompt action whenever necessary, or do you worry and hesitate in decision and consume an undue amount of time over things that you used to do quickly? Are you prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain get hard; don't let thin blood starve your nervous system. Proper diet for the first and a good tonic such as Dr. Williams' pink pills for the second are what you need.

Thin blood is the cause of many troubles. The nerves become undernourished and neuralgia is a frequent accompaniment of anemia. Good digestion without rich red blood is almost impossible, and sufferers from anemia are frequently dyspeptic.

The purpose of Dr. Williams' pink pills is to build up the blood. They do this one thing and they do it well. For this reason they are an invaluable remedy in diseases arising from bad or deficient blood, as rheumatism, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, after-effects of influenza, and many nervous disorders. Begin your own rejuvenation to-day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50 (8 for \$8) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 So-chuan Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

Free. Write a postcard to the above address for a free copy of a most useful little Health Guide.

CANTON NEWS.

Out Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Government Matters.
A telegram from Luk Wing-ting to the Military Government says that owing to a bad leg he cannot come to Canton to take up the post as Councillor and Minister of War, but the Tsuchun will be his representative in every respect. He (Luk) has the greatest pleasure in concurring that Shum Chun-beun be the President of the Administrative Council.

A Lottery Proposal.
In dealing with the financial situation of the province, at the entertainment in the Tsuchun's yamen the other day, an important person proposed to invite the foreign Powers to issue War Bonds and Red Cross lottery tickets once a month by selling 100,000 tickets of \$10 each ticket to be sub-divided into 10 parts of \$1 each. He urged that 75 per cent. of the proceeds be divided as prizes, 3 per cent. expenses, 2 per cent. for the Red Cross and the remaining 20 per cent. to be given to the Bank of China to resume banking business. It is reported that all present and also Shum Chun-beun strongly favoured this scheme.

Rent-borrowing Taxes.
As very few houses have handed over the rent borrowed by the Government, it is now decided to ask the big houses and shops to pay first, as an example to the smaller houses.

An Editor's Execution.
In reply to the Civil Governor who was requested by the Provincial Assembly to inquire about the execution of an editor, the Tsuchun said that Chun King-foo, editor of the *Men Chue Po*, had invented rumours which would affect the moral of the army and would create disorder in the Province, and he was shot according to martial law after his confession.

The latest subscriptions received are:—

Alexander W. A. ... \$30
Aumuller H. H. ... 25
Bander S. M. ... 3

Becke F. G. ... 60
Bell F. N. ... 75
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Customs Club ... 239
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King's Birthday Expenses Balance ... 7.42
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McNour Geo. H. ... 7.59
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Total \$25 and \$3,340.93

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Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 29 amounted to 32,918 tons and the sales during the period to 32,763 tons.

War Contributions.

Canton British Subscriptions.

A further sum of \$810 subscribed by British residents in Canton has been remitted to London during May, June and July as undernoted:—

Arcthiusa and Chichester Training Ships ... 425
British Red Cross Society ... 25
Mesopotamia Committee Fund ... 50
Mine Sweepers Fund ... 40
Officers Families Fund ... 100
Prisoners of War Fund ... 275
Sailors and Soldiers Families Association ... 50
Y.M.C.A. Hat Fund ... 45
\$810

A sum of \$300 was also transferred to British Red Cross Local Workers. Copies of the circulars issued by the Committee with regard to War Contributions can be obtained from the undersigned to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent:—
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Chinese Currency.

Revival of Reform Question.

With reference to the announcement recently made that Baron Sakatsani was at Peking studying the financial situation in connection with a reform of the currency of China, a writer in the Trade Supplement of the Times says:—

Reform of the Chinese currency is a matter of great interest to those having trade relations with China. It is, however, rather curious that the matter should be revived at this particular juncture, for, by reason of the rise in the price of silver—it is now practically double what it was before the war—China has benefited very considerably from the consequent rise in the exchange value of her currency. In the report of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. it is stated that its profits in the year ended June 30 were increased very materially as the result of the favourable rate at which remittances were made from China. This must have been the experience of all concerns similarly situated. Since the price of silver is double what it was before the war, it is obvious that the silver currency will purchase in terms of gold as much again as it did before the war.

China is the only purely silver-using country in the world. The mysteries and chaotic complication of her monetary system have baffled many students, but it is sufficient to explain that the present unit of the currency is the "tael." Unfortunately there is a bewildering variety of taels, which nominally are supposed to represent an ounce of pure silver. There are no tael coins at all, the tael being merely a measure of weight and also of value, which, however, differ in various parts of the country. It has been computed that there are no fewer than 77 different taels, or measures, in existence in China, but there are only four principal taels. The chief of these is the Halkwan tael, in which all duties levied by the Imperial Maritime Customs are calculated. It is supposed to contain 683.2 grains of silver. The Kiping tael is also an important unit, for practically all Government dues, other than Customs dues, are calculated in these taels.

The determining factor in the calculation of Chinese exchange rates is the price of silver in London, and the rates current for the different taels correspond to the amount of silver they are supposed to represent. An advance in silver makes Chinese currency more expensive to buy, and, of course, less expensive when it falls. Consequently, when silver rises in value—that is to say, when the same weight of silver will buy more gold—foreign imports into China, which have to be paid for in gold, become cheaper to the Chinaman, while Chinese exports to foreign countries, which have to be paid for in silver, become dearer to purchase, and vice versa. The advance in silver during the past two years has had its logical effect on the trade of China; her imports have increased, while her exports have decreased. It is easy to appreciate from this that at a certain level of silver it becomes unprofitable to produce goods in China which can be purchased from abroad more cheaply, and this a very big rise in the white metal would produce some unpleasant economic problems for China, especially as her exports, by becoming so much more expensive, would certainly diminish under such circumstances. When silver rises the Chinese exporter stands to suffer the diminution in his business, while the importer stands to gain, and when it falls the positions of importer and exporter are reversed. But since imports are eventually paid for by exports, it follows that a high level of silver, if maintained for any length of time, would diminish the protective activity in China by encouraging imports at the expense of native products consumed in local markets, and discouraging exports by making them more expensive for us.

On Saturday, Taikoo won at home to Civil Service in a League match and won comfortably by 67 points to 42. Scores:—

Taikoo Civil Service.
Grimeshaw Polley
W. Weir Baylance
Medcalsobian Middleton
Hamilton Hudson
(Skip) 20 (Skip) 9
Gerrard Allan
Eldridge Foulds
Drummond Blake
Ferguson Stanley
(Skip) 20 (Skip) 13
Wallace Carr
Russell Hunter
Morrison Macos
Wotherspoon Broom
(Skip) 23 (Skip) 20
68 42

MOTOR BOAT SUNK.

European Thrown Into the Harbour.

An accident, that might easily have had far more serious consequences, took place in the harbour this morning, a motor boat being sunk.

Mr. L. O. Nagel, of Mr. J. T. Shaw, tailor and outfitter, Pedder Street, was in a small motor boat, intending to visit the S.S. Sinking, but as he drew alongside the vessel it began to make away from the buoy. As the ship had practically no way on, there appeared to be no danger in making for the gangway, but as the motor boat drew closer to the ship it became involved in the motion created by the screw and was drawn to the stern of the ship on to the propeller, which was only half submerged, the ship being unloaded. Fortunately, the prow of the motor boat was caught first and the occupants had time to get clear before the boat was sunk, although there were some exciting seconds for them to live through. Both Mr. Nagel and the boat "boy" proved to be swimmers, and it was not long before they were picked up by a nearby launch.

The motor boat was apparently not much damaged, for it was swamped and sunk very quickly. Attempts are now being made to raise it.

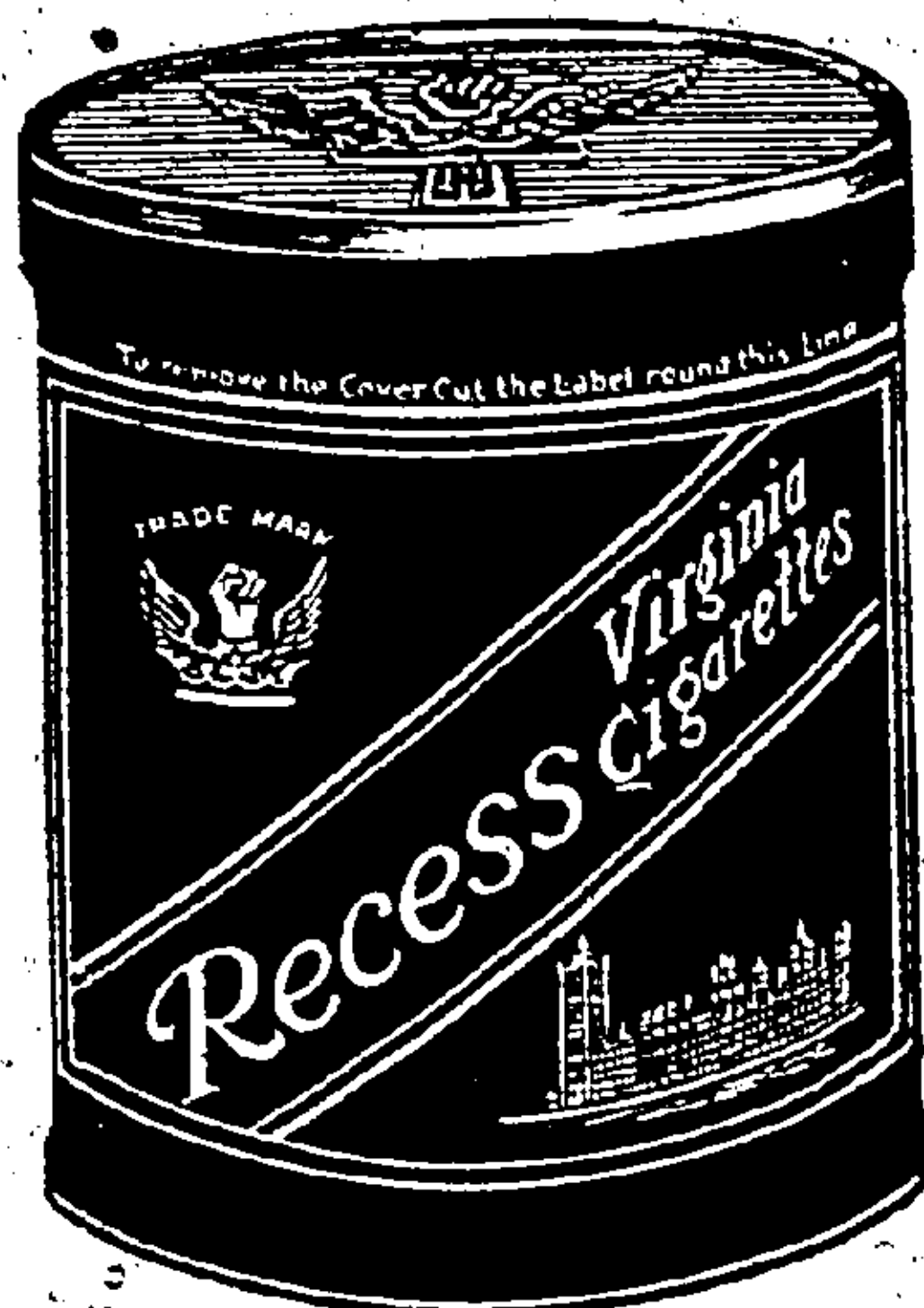
Clyde Depoitee and the A.S.E.

It is stated that Mr. David Kirkwood, the Clyde deportee, will oppose Mr. J. T. Brownlie for the chairmanship of the amalgamated Society of Engineers, and others to buy. The purchasing power of China would thus steadily decrease, and her exchange would fall below parity eventually, as the demand for her currency would diminish with her exports. On the other hand, a fall in silver would stimulate exports and diminish imports, and thus cause the balance of trade to move in favour of China. In this broad economic sense a falling silver market is of greater benefit to China generally than a rising market, though certain interests benefit from the latter.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Chinese silver currency system is due to the fact that tampering with the currency is not a punishable offence in China, as it is here, for instance. The Chinaman frequently "chops" and breaks any silver coin or dollar which comes into his possession, and his freedom to do so, together with the licence granted to everyone to "play" his own value on the "multitude" coins in circulation, is really at the bottom of the failure of China to maintain a successful silver system. Although the establishment of a gold standard and exchange would have a stabilizing effect on China's foreign trade, it would not banish the local exchange difficulties unless the silver currency to which the Chinaman is deeply attached were reformed and placed on a stable and uniform basis.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is owned by Westminster Cigarette Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of £2.3.6. per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1918 at 3/4 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY the 12th August 1918, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrant.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 29th July to SATURDAY the 10th August 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Notes for Italian Soldiers.

The Italian Chamber has adopted a Bill granting the franchise to all citizens who have served in the Army, even those below the age of twenty-one.

The Oldest Alderman.
Alderman Alfred Bicker, of Paddington, said to be the oldest living alderman, will shortly enter on his ninety-sixth year.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead & Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J. Schwarzkopf, E. H. Thiel and J. E. Danielson in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918,

at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with cozie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine house an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown Rent is \$440 per annum. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTON.1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or fromMR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 221 & 121.

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
DUDDLE STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
Particulars of Terms and Hours
in English.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Treviso, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:- Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 30 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India, advises that:- The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Ghadi, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qadisiyah, Sak-sah-Sheykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and similar articles except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok-16th July, 9 a.m.

Port Bayard-16th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow-16th July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki and Hongkong-16th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Canada-17th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Honolulu-17th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 18th July.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao-18th July, 8 a.m.

Hohow & Haiphong-18th July, 9 a.m.

Haiphong, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moray via Batavia-18th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China-18th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 19th July.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.-19th July, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Wakaiwa, Ohefo and Tientien-19th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-19th July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands-19th July 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 20th July.

Shanghai and North China-20th July, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd July.

Shanghai and North China-23rd July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-23rd July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Saiofakan, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin-23rd July, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 15d. 11h. 45m.-No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Hongkong and stations to the southward, and increased slightly elsewhere; a depression covers Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches. Total since January 1st 42.0 inches against an average of 44.48 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT SOON TO-MORROW.

Districts Forecast.

S.W. winds, moderate; fair generally, some showers.

1 Hongkong to Cap. Rock.-The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel.-The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.-The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.-The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 15, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a 29.56 70 95 0 of

Nagasaki 5a 29.56 70 95 0 of

Tokio 6a 29.56 70 95 0 of

Kobe 6a 29.56 70 95 0 of

Yokohama 6a 29.56 70 95 0 of

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY, 14 & 15.

"JUDEX?"

Episodes 6 & 7

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"THE GREAT IDEA."

ETC. ETC.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!!

By kind permission and under the Patronage of

Lt. Col John Ward, C.M.G., M.P., and Officers 25th. Batt. Middlesex Regt.

"THE GINKS"

Will give two Performances on TUESDAY 16th, and WEDNESDAY 17th, at 9.15 P.M. in the REGIMENTAL THEATRE.

M.T. AUSTIN.

Reserved Seats \$1.50. Open to the Public.

JUTE FOR GERMANY.

THE MOTOR-BOAT IN
WARFARE.

Italian Millionaire's Traffic with Enemy.

Keeping the Seas in all Weather.

Milan, May 9.-The fresh trading with the enemy cases brought to light at Genoa stands well on a par with the Milan Silk-Waste Company scandal.

The chief delinquent under military arrest, Signor Victor Emanuel Parodi, is, like his Milanese compeer, a multi-millionaire and a Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy.

Original documents and copies of documents seized at his offices and private residence prove conclusively, says the *Corriere della Sera*, his culpability in dispatching huge supplies of jute to Germany and Austria via Chiasso, in order to defraud the customs, and at the same time put the controlling representatives of the Allied Powers in Switzerland off their guard.

Consignments were passed off as hemp and tow, and the last truck loads were only discovered by accident during a stoppage at Como Station.

Commandatore Parodi, who is one of the best known shipbrokers in Europe, with a dominant influence in the Italian industrial and banking world, is further charged with daring frauds upon the State Insurance Institute.

Early this year a disastrous fire occurred at the National Ropemaking Manufactories, at Cornigliano, in Liguria, in which Parodi was interested along with two Germans named Vogel and Teich, who have since taken refuge in Swiss territory.

A large quantity of jute was then destroyed, which really belonged to these enemy aliens, and Parodi is accused of having first taken the precaution to falsify the accounts in case the insurance authorities either refused to pay or else ordered an inquiry into the real proprietorship of the merchandise, and then, having claimed, obtained full payment of the indemnity.

The head manager of the Cornigliano factory has also been arrested for acting as Parodi's accomplice. The indemnity sum was afterwards paid into the National Deposit Bank on Herr Teich's account as a debt owing to an enemy subject.

Commandatore Parodi, on the score of his unrivalled knowledge of the mercantile marine service, held the principal post in the Government Select Commission at the Ministry of Transport.

Moreover, as president of the Federation of Italian Shipbrokers, he has recently been subjected to severe public criticism on the part of the Genoa Seamen's Union, not only on the question of war super-profits but also for his alleged personal responsibility

Instances continue to multiply of the gallant and valuable work which is being accomplished by the trawlers and launches of the British Navy's Auxiliary Patrol.

The motor launches, as has already been made clear, were well in evidence in the operations against Zebbrugge and Ostend. They were not the little pleasure craft of 1914, but launches specially constructed for their work and built according to Admiralty designs.

They have kept the seas in the worst weather, when other craft have had to run for shelter; and their duties have included the searching of mined areas, ordinary defence work, and occasional fights with submarines.

As an example of the trawler's achievements, the following may be given: After one of his Majesty's ships had been mined by a trawler lashed his vessel alongside the disabled ship and succeeded in removing all the wounded to his own vessel.

This happened in a dangerous area where the trawler might have been mined at any moment.

The same lieutenant R. N. B., who accomplished this had also been instrumental in bringing in 253 survivors from eight ships torpedoed in his area.

Another trawler rescued the exhausted pilot and observer of a wrecked seaplane, and despite a rough sea managed to pass a wire round the machine and hoist it on to the ship's rail, in which fashion they brought it into port.

The body of the overturned seaplane was lifted under water when the trawler arrived and the

sirmen were clinging to the floats.

Great gallantry was exhibited by a trawler boy when his vessel was mined. He had no lifebelt and was struggling in the water with the remainder of the crew.

But he never lost his presence of mind, and did his best to help those near him by assisting them to keep their heads above water.

Then he saw a man floating face downwards, and tried to turn his over so that he could breathe; unfortunately the poor fellow was already dead. Seeing this, the

gallant lad turned his attention to a deck hand who could not swim and was in a state of collapse.

"He was most certainly the means of saving this man from drowning," writes his commanding officer in his report of the occurrences.

In keeping a large number of merchant steamers lying idle in Genoa Harbour and obstructing Allied war traffic.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.